

NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of the business public to the following:

On the 3d of March we published an advertisement as follows:

EXTENSIVE OFFERING  
AND  
GREAT SALE OF  
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,  
BY  
GEORGE A. WICKS & CO.,  
ON  
A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS,  
TO TAKE PLACE AT THEIR OWN STORE,  
NOS. 81 AND 83 FRANKLIN ST.,  
COMMENCING ON  
WEDNESDAY, 7th inst.,  
OUR ENTIRE IMPORTATION, OPEN AND ON  
EXHIBITION, CONSISTING OF  
400 PACKAGES  
OF  
FRESH GOODS,  
All of which we pledge ourselves to sell at the lowest prices  
the same goods have sold at Auction since season.

24 DYED ALPACAS.  
36-inch DYED ALPACAS.  
48-inch DYED ALPACAS, in all the newest shades and  
colorings.

Cases CHENE FANCIES.  
Cases 34 DYED GLASS REFS.  
Cases OTTOMAN POPLINS.  
Cases 34 FIGURED CORDS.  
Cases CATALAN STRIPES.  
Cases BLACK AND WHITE MOHAIRS.  
Cases BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS.  
Cases SILK STRIPED LUSTRES.  
Cases MELANG CORDS.  
Cases FIGURED PERIN CLOTHS.  
Cases 34 GRANDRELLS.  
Cases 64 STRIPED LENOS.  
Cases BLACK AND WHITE LENOS. New and beautiful  
articles.

Cases LONDON CHECKED POPLINS.  
Cases 8 STRIPED CHALLI CLOTHS, not before offered.  
Cases 64 STRIPED CHALLI CLOTHS, not before offered.  
Cases 46-inch LUSTRINES.  
Cases POPLINETTES.  
Cases 64 SILK WARP CHALLI CLOTHS.  
Cases 8 SILK WARP CHALLI CLOTHS. Striped and  
checked, confined strictly to us.

Cases LAUNES.  
Cases GINGHAMS, SOLID CHECKS.  
Cases GINGHAMS, FANCY CHECKS.  
Cases Black and White Spot Satin Checked BALZA-  
RINES.

We earnestly invite the attention of the Trade to this offer-  
ing, as we candidly believe it to excel any exhibit heretofore  
made in this class of Fabrics, either by Auction or Private Sale.  
It will also give those who have not already supplied their  
wants an opportunity to furnish themselves at the lowest point  
yet touched, and we confidently believe, at lower prices than  
will rule for the balance of the season.

This offering will comprise our entire stock of Foreign Dress  
Goods, without the exception of a few packages.

P. S.—In order to avoid confusion, the price of each case  
and style will be plainly marked thereon.

GEORGE A. WICKS & CO.,  
NOS. 81 AND 83 FRANKLIN ST.  
On the 16th of March we published the following:  
5,000 PIECES  
FANCY CASSIMERES,  
SPRING STYLES,  
IN LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHTS.  
Having purchased the entire balance of the stock of three of  
the most prominent Woolen Mills in this country, we propose  
to offer the same to the trade at a reduction of 35 per cent  
from the actual cost of production, and 45 per cent less than  
the same goods have sold at this season.

In making this offering at the prices which afford a bare com-  
mission above the cost to us, we are confident we shall benefit  
our customers in a greater degree than will be possible in any  
other article the present season.

GEORGE A. WICKS & CO.,  
NOS. 81 AND 83 FRANKLIN ST.  
Both of the above advertisements were published in The  
U. S. Economist, Evening Post and Evening Express.  
On the 24th instant the following article or advertisement  
appeared in The U. S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter:  
GEORGE A. WICKS & CO.,  
FOLLY STREET,  
OPPOSITE THE PUNCH AND JUDY.  
Having made contracts with the principal Print Mills both  
in this country and Europe for the entire production, we have  
determined to make a  
GRAND OFFERING  
to the public; and our efforts may be generally directed,  
we propose selling the same from a simple Dress Pattern to  
the entire production of a single Mill.  
The sale will positively commence immediately after dinner  
on Saturday next, and to continue until the whole are distrib-  
uted.  
Ladies will be specially attended to by our Senior; but, that  
there may be no mistake, we are respectfully re-quested to  
stand in line after the manner of boys at the Post-Office.  
The premises will be closed from 9 o'clock p. m. until 10 o'clock  
on the morning, in order that the Principals may refresh them-  
selves.

Having received information as to where the foregoing  
announcement, we, on the 27th inst., addressed the following note  
to Wm. H. Lee, of the firm of Lee, Bliss & Co.:  
"New-York, March 27, 1866.  
"MR. WILLIAM H. LEE.—Dear Sir: We are credibly in-  
formed that you are the author of, or caused to be published,  
the article headed "George Washington Trick & Co., Folly  
St.," &c., which appeared in The Economist on the 24th inst.  
We desire to learn from you whether you or other mem-  
ber of your firm are the author or caused it to be published.  
"If we receive no answer from you before the 29th inst., we  
will conclude that our information is correct and we will act  
accordingly.  
Yours, &c.,  
"GEORGE A. WICKS & CO."

On the 28th inst. we received the following in reply:  
"No. 314 Broadway, March 28, 1866.  
"Messrs. Geo. A. Wicks & Co.—Dear Sirs: I have your  
note of yesterday.  
"We are not aware that you have any interest in the matter  
to which your note relates, authorizing you to ask such a ques-  
tion, and therefore decline any further answer.  
Yours, respectfully,  
"WILLIAM H. LEE."

Not considering the reply of Mr. Lee in any sense a denial of  
the fact, we have only to submit the foregoing to the inspection  
and judgment of the community.

GEORGE A. WICKS & CO.,  
NOS. 81 AND 83 FRANKLIN ST.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXV. No. 7,793.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

#### NEGRO PERSECUTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

#### Reports from the Freedmen's Bureau.

#### OBSEQUES OF SENATOR FOOT.

#### The House Adjourns till Monday.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

The funeral ceremonies of Senator Foot were July observed at the Senate Chamber to-day, and every space where a human being could crowd, was filled. Vice-President Foster occupied the chair. Just prior to the entering of the funeral procession, Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Gen. Ingalls quietly entered and took seats to the right of the Chamber. A few moments later the President and all of his Cabinet, except Mr. Speed, came in, and were seated in front of the presiding officer's desk. The Supreme Court, headed by Chief-Justice Chase, entered and took seats soon after; following which the House of Representatives, in a body, entered and filed to the right and left, taking seats on the outer circle of the Chamber. As soon as they were seated, the Senate Committee of Arrangements followed with the pall-bearers, the widow and other relatives of the deceased, the Vermont delegation and friends. The Senate Chaplain opened the exercises by reading from the Scriptures—"Lord, make me to know mine end," &c. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland followed in an appropriate and exceedingly interesting discourse, comprising much of the deceased's religious experiences during his last hours, and at the close of these remarks the Rev. Dr. Boynton offered prayer and pronounced a benediction, when the procession reformed and moved with the corpse to the depot, whence it will be carried to Vermont for sepulture.

The House adjourned over to Monday. The Senate will meet again in the morning, but it is understood that body will also adjourn without the transaction of legislative business until Monday.

The departments were all closed to-day by orders from the White House, in respect to the memory of Senator Foot.

#### THE NEW-JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

The friends of the ejected Senator from New-Jersey are boasting here to-night that they have bought up the Senate of that State, so that no Republican can be returned in Mr. Stockton's place.

#### A NEW PICTURE.

J. H. Littlefield of the Treasury Department, an amateur artist, has just finished a painting of the death bed of President Lincoln, which has been photographed, giving the room, furniture, and the faces of all present, with remarkable accuracy and fidelity.

#### WAR OF RACES IN VIRGINIA.

A report was to-day received by Gen. Howard from an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, whose representations are of such a character as to compel the conviction that the relations between the whites and blacks is still far from being satisfactory. The officer states that during the month of February he has investigated upward of fifty cases of assault made upon the freedmen and others, in regard to the non-payment of wages for services rendered, &c. He states that the great difficulty seems to be caused by the whites not being willing to pay for the labor after they have agreed positively to do so. He finds that in some cases former owners of the freedmen have taken the whole amount of last year's hire from the parties to whom they hired their slaves during the hiring season of 1864 and 1865; and the Assistant Commissioner, in all cases where he has found out these facts, has ordered that payment be made to the freedmen from the 10th day of April, 1865, at the same rates for which they were hired previous to the surrender. The officer further states that the citizens of the surrounding country are not more inclined to do justice to the freedmen than formerly, and there seems to be a strong disposition on the part of many persons in and about Lexington, Va., to annoy the school-teachers and disturb the children on their way to school. A case was reported to him of an assault made by a boy upon a colored girl, the cause assigned by the boy for the act, was that she was singing "Uncle Sam is rich enough to send us all to school." Unless there is a better disposition on the part of citizens and their sons, and the cadets and students, the Assistant Commissioner will have to send for troops. It seems impossible, he states, for the people to understand that the laws of the United States are supreme, and the people seem to think nothing should occur, as he said, that does not accord with their views of right and wrong; and that an officer of the General Government is a thing only to be tolerated. He reports that the schools at Lexington are in a flourishing condition.

#### INDIANS AND THEIR WANTS.

There have been for some time past, several Indian delegations in town, composed mainly of those who fought in the Confederate army during the late Rebellion. All these delegations are here for the purpose of conferring with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the forming of new treaties with the United States, and the securing of back annuities which they would have received had they remained loyal to the Government. Among those who ought to receive the immediate attention of the Government, are the Chippewas, residing in the north-western part of Minnesota, who come to remonstrate against the incursion of the whites; who, drawn to that region by recent gold discoveries, are forcibly possessing themselves of lands which were years since ceded to that tribe. The Government now proposes to form a new treaty with these Indians, providing for their removal still further Westward. "Lo, the poor Indian."

#### A SUPPOSED FENIAN SYMBOL.

English detectives in town have been kept in a fearful state of agitation for the past few days, owing to the appearance of a placard prominently posted around the streets, and which they interpret as a secret symbol of the Fenian Brotherhood, by which they are enjoined to be prepared for an immediate descent on Canada. The mysterious poster consists simply of a green ball on white ground, encircled by a border of the same color.

#### REWARDS TO BE PAID OUT.

The awards for the capture of Booth, Harold and Atterdoff, amounting to over \$200,000, have at last received the President's approval, and will be paid out to-morrow.

#### A RICHMOND DELEGATION.

A delegation is here from Richmond to induce the President to forbid negroes celebrating the 3d of April, the anniversary of the surrender of Lee's army and their deliverance. The petitioners claim that there

## THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

The total eclipse of the Moon, which will occur this evening, and on the morning of to-morrow, is the second of five eclipses of the sun or moon which are reckoned for the year 1866. A partial eclipse of the sun was visible on the 16th inst. in the Siberian and North Solar regions, and the vicinity of Behring's Straits. The eclipse at hand will appear to the Cities of New-York, Schenectady, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, in a partial phase, as early as 41 minutes past 9 o'clock; but the eclipse proper will not be complete till 48 minutes after 10, from which time it will continue total till its wearing off in the smallest hour of the morning. The impartial eclipse will end at 27 minutes past 12, midnight, on the 31st, and the partial will make its shadowy exit at 33 minutes after 1 o'clock a. m. The diagrams given below exhibit these different phases of the lunar eclipse, which is in size 17.04 digits.



The following table explains the time of its appearance in different cities:

City	Begin.	Total Eclipse.
Portland.....	9:56	11: 3
Boston.....	9:53	11: 0
Providence.....	9:52	10:59
Concord, N. H.....	9:51	10:58
New-Haven.....	9:45	10:52
Albany.....	9:42	10:49

The next eclipse of the moon, which will be likewise total, will appear on the 24th of September, and be visible in the United States only upon our Western frontier.

will be a riot, on the part of the whites, of course. Gen. Terry, who is willing the freedmen should celebrate, does not join in the petition. Meantime, preparations for the civic display go forward.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

#### THE FUNERAL OF SENATOR FOOT.

The Senate galleries were densely crowded to-day to witness the funeral ceremonies consequent upon the death of Senator Foot.

Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission to the Senate owing to the immense congregation of spectators.

The Senators occupied seats on the left side of the chamber.

At 12 o'clock Lieut.-Gen. Grant entered, in company with several other military gentlemen. He was in plain citizen's dress.

The Justices of the Supreme Court were announced, and took a position on the extreme right.

The President of the United States, accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet excepting Attorney General Speed, next came in, and occupied one of the front rows of seats.

Following these came the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by their officers.

These having been seated, the corpse was brought in, and the funeral procession followed by the Committee of Arrangements, namely:

Senators Doolittle, Anthony, Howard, Hendricks, Sherman and Buckalew, and by the pall-bearers, consisting of Senators Henderson, Harris, Johnson, Guthrie, Lane of Indiana, and Sumner, all of them wearing white scarfs.

The coffin was placed immediately in front of the Secretary's desk. It was covered with black cloth, elegantly and tastefully ornamented with silver. The lid was adorned with the choicest flowers and bore a plate with the inscription of the name of the deceased, and the date of his birth and death.

The immediate relatives and family friends of the deceased occupied seats on the left and in the locality of the coffin.

Those were present, besides those already mentioned, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, officers of the army and navy, the Mayor of Washington, Chiefs of Executive Bureaus and many others, on the floor of the Senate.

The President of the Senate pro tempore, Mr. Foster, presided.

The Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, opened the exercises by reading appropriate passages of Scripture, and by a prayer of deep solemnity, in which he eloquently alluded to the distinguished character of the deceased and the Christian virtues which adorned his life, and imploring the Divine blessing on the President and his advisers, so that they may derive wisdom from above, and be enabled to discharge the high and responsible duties resting upon them.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., a former Chaplain of the Senate, then took for his text the Psalm commencing: "Like as a father bereaveth his children, so the Lord hath bereaved us of our friend." He then delivered an address, in the course of which he said, that in the providence of God he was the friend and pastor of the deceased for many years, and now he came as a humble servant of the State of Vermont to tell the simple story of his going out from among us—from the commencement of his last illness to his close—in order to show the condition of the Senator's mind, his religious faith and hope, and his ideas and prospects of a future life.

The minister gave an account of the spiritual interviews he had had with his friend, who, on one of the occasions, spoke of his life having been wasted, in not having devoted himself to life's greatest end, remarking that he could not see the light of heaven, if he had an enemy on earth.

The conclusion of the narrative was, that Senator Foot had solemnly dedicated himself to God, and died strong and joyous in the Christian faith. He had, during the interview, said to him, if he had an enemy on earth, he would thank him for it, and he asked God to forgive him if he had ever done wrong or injustice to any one. The accounts given by the minister of the last moments of the deceased with distinguished calmness and a soldier's courage, affected many of the auditors to tears, and were listened to with intense interest.

The reverend gentleman said that on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock the dying Senator expressed a desire to see once more the light of the sun in the heavens, and the Capitol on the hill of those, and where he had so long associated with the people of his State and country, and where his associates were soon to assemble. They lifted him up; his eyes were already dim; he sunk back in his pillow. The words of the twenty-third Psalm were then read, and a solemn prayer delivered by one who was the dearest to him on earth. He called her to his side and folded her in his arms, asking "Can this be death? Has it come already?" Then looking with his eyes of celestial radiance and lifting up his hands, he said, "I thank thee, O God, for the gates wide open—beautiful—beautiful! And then without a pang he immediately expired.

The minister inculcated the lesson that divine grace vouchsafes to all. He said the mind with memories left behind it, is the mind of all human experience on earth. He asked, in conclusion, who would not exclaim in the language of one of our old poets, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

The Rev. Dr. Boynton, the Chaplain of the House, made the concluding prayer, in which he said that Senator Foot was more than a statesman and honest man—he was a Christian, the noblest exhibition of manhood this side of the grave. He then pronounced the benediction.

The funeral services being concluded, a procession was formed in the following order: The Chaplain of Congress for the occasion, the physicians who attended the deceased, the Committee of Arrangements and pall-bearers, the family and friends of the deceased, the Senators and Representatives of the State of Vermont, as mourners, citizens of the State of Vermont, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States, the members of the Senate, preceded by the President of the Senate pro tempore, and Secretary of the Senate, the great-est of the House of Representatives, the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by its Speaker and Clerk; the President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the United States, Officers of the Army and Navy, the Mayor of Washington, citizens and strangers.

The procession proceeded to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, where the corpse was placed in a car for immediate transmission to Vermont.

The remains of Senator Foot will leave here to-morrow morning by the 7 a. m. train for New-York, where they will remain over night and take the Hudson River Railroad, via Troy, for Rutland next morning, where the body will lie in state at the Court-House. Senators Doolittle, Ramsey, Riddle and Poland will be in attendance as an escort. The whole will be under charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who is setting for the Sergeant-at-Arms.

#### SENATOR DIXON.

It is said that Senator Dixon, who has been

## FROM RICHMOND.

The colored parade—Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28, 1866.

The vexed question whether the colored people of this city would parade on the 3d of April, and thus inaugurate that day as one on which would be commemorated the fall of Richmond and the end of Slavery, has been settled.

There will be a parade. A month ago, when the question was first mooted, the papers of this city, with but one exception, took occasion to view it as "the height of folly and consummate insolence on the part of the negro" to dare even to celebrate any day, and as it became apparent that the popular sentiment of the colored people was for a procession, the occasion was dubbed "St. Niggers' Day."

Two weeks ago the various colored benevolent organizations of Richmond and vicinity, met and appointed delegates to meet in convention and discuss the matter, whether it was expedient or proper to make any public demonstration on the 3d of April. The convention assembled, and after a protracted discussion, pro and con, a vote was taken and there were found to be but three dissenting from the proposition to parade. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the authorities and solicit their views. Gen. Terry, Military Commandant, Col. Brown, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Lieut. Merrill in charge of this district, besides expressing their sympathies with the contemplated movement, gave every assurance that order would be maintained, and, if necessary, the line of march would be protected.

The efforts of two of our dailies have been and are to incite a spirit of oppression toward those who should participate in the celebration—even to personal violence; hence, last evening, when the committee made their report, it was unanimously decided to have the parade. There will be over 60 different societies in the procession, with music and banners, and the day will truly be a gala one. Some important circulars have been issued from the Freedmen's Bureau. The first relates to the act of the late Legislature allowing the testimony of colored persons, and directing that criminal cases be turned over to the civil courts. The second relates to the marriage relations of the blacks, and is intended as instructions to the various district officers for their guidance in straightening out these intricate and vexing circumstances.

A circular will be issued in a few days, directing the officers of the Bureau to obtain direct and plain answers to the questions of the various colored societies, and to the negroes, and how? Whether colored persons are taxed, and if so, any differently from whites. When these questions shall have been responded to by the 15th of April, an order will be issued relative to the issuing of ration tickets and the quarantining of negroes and whites.

A murderer named Shields, who brutally robbed and murdered a citizen of the District of Columbia, and another named Clark to be confined in the Penitentiary of Virginia for life. Isaac Chaney, a freedman of Botetourt County, is to be hung for the murder of his employer and family.

A. M. D.

## THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND—A Colored Celebration of the Third of April to Take Place.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 29, 1866.

A large Fenian meeting was held last night at Market Hall. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Toomey and others.

The colored people of this city announced their purpose to celebrate the third of April, the anniversary of the fall of Richmond, by a procession and rally. They appeal to Gen. Terry and Major Saunders to have good order preserved.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**Panic Among Oil Companies—Bank Failures.**

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

There is a flutter among the oil companies here, caused by the failure of several banks at Titusville, Oil City and Franklin, where many Philadelphia companies have their funds deposited.

**SECOND DISPATCH.**

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

It is reported in this city that six banks in the oil region have failed.

## FIRES.

**Destructive Fire in Olean, N. Y.**

OLEAN, N. Y., Thursday, March 29, 1866.

Another destructive fire has visited our village. The flames were discovered this morning, about 3 o'clock, issuing from the rear of the Olean House barn, and the lively staff of John King, and before assistance could be had both these structures were given up to the devouring element. The barn, which was valued at \$10,000, and which belonged to guests of the house, and three to the proprietors. The barn was filled with hay and grain, loaded wagons and carriages. The loss to Jennings' Brothers, proprietors of the Olean House, is not less than \$2,000. There is no insurance. Others, having teams and carriages in their barn, lose from \$5,000 to \$8,000. A pedler's wagon, last loaded at Cuba with Yankee notions, medicines, &c., belonging to Messrs. Crosby & Co., of Cuba, valued, with its contents, at \$3,000, was burned together with a very valuable team, worth at least \$600. There was no insurance. Mr. John King, proprietor of the lively stable, loses three horses, and all his carriages and stock. Loss, \$6,000. Partially insured.

Mr. John J. Stimer, grocery store, loses \$5,000; insured, \$2,800 on stock and building. Mr. C. Staehl, saloon keeper, loses his household furniture, stock of goods, etc., loss \$1,500; partially insured. In the rear of this building Mr. Henry Th. Olsen, Advertiser, has stored what he saved from his old office, destroyed by the great fire of January last, valued at \$200. This was all destroyed; no insurance. Max Meyer's meat market was damaged by water and fire \$2,000. There is little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

## Fire and Loss of Life at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

The Oil Refinery of Messrs. Bedell, Lyon & Co., on Railroad-ave. in this city, was totally consumed by fire this morning. Mr. Lyon was burned to death. His body was taken from the ruins completely charred. Miss Wrenschott, a passer by, was badly injured by the explosion.

## Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

A fire occurred last night on Seneca-st., in this city, by which the confectionery store of G. A. Van Sick was considerably damaged. It was fully insured.

## Heavy Fire in Lebanon, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 29, 1866.

A fire at Lebanon, Ind., on Tuesday night, destroyed property amounting to \$30,000.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**Sanitary Improvements—Quarantine Regulations—Marine News—Reduction of Expenditures.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 29, 1866.

The military and naval authorities of this district are deriving active measures to improve the sanitary condition of the freedmen and other inhabitants of the Peninsula. Small pox has made its appearance, but not to an alarming extent.

Gen. Miles has issued an order directing the employment of all idle negroes in cleaning the neighborhood. Gen. Terry has also issued an order, under instructions from Gen. Grant, directing that immediate measures be taken to prevent the approach of the cholera. All vessels from infected ports will be subjected to a rigorous quarantine of 15 days on arrival, or after the termination of the last case on board, and be fastigated. A quarantine guardship will be stationed in Hampton Roads, and a steamer furnished for the use of the Health-Officer, Assistant-Surgeon W. D. Wolverton.

The schooner Agaveira of Ellsworth, Me., from Boston for Baltimore, arrived here to-day, having lost both anchors, 45 fathoms of chain and bar fore shrouds in a heavy gale off Smith's Island.

Asst.-Quartermaster A. P. Blunt has returned here from Washington. He has lately made important reductions in the expenditures of this Department under instructions from headquarters.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### The Senatorial Vacancy.

#### A DEAD-LOCK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

#### NO PROSPECT OF AN ELECTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 29, 1866.

The Senatorial question begins to be exciting. The House to-day passed a resolution to resolve joint meeting to elect a United States Senator on Wednesday next, but when it came to the Senate it was lost by a vote of 9 Yeas to 10 Nays.

Mr. Sevier said he opposed the resolution until he knew the man. He wanted a Radical, and no more conservatism, which had curbed and cost the country enough. He believed that Mr. Stockton was in law elected to his seat, and agreed with the report of the Judiciary Committee in his case. He was willing to support any eminent soldier for United States Senator, or any eminent civilian, such as Judge Van Syckle, or Judge Field, or Dudley S. Gregory. He refused to be bound by the political action of any political ring, however powerful, and would take the responsibility and appeal to the people, whose servant he was; they would indicate his course. Mr. Sevier holds the balance of power.

The Registry bill was called up and passed by a party vote.

A resolution sustaining Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights bill, introduced by the Democrats, was lost.

#### POLITICAL.

##### Union Meetings in Connecticut.

Friday, March 30

BRIDGEPORT—Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, the Hon. N. P. BANKS, the Hon. G. S. BUTTWELL.

LITCHFIELD—The Hon. HENRY WILSON.

MYSTIC—The Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, the Hon. A. BRADSHAW, the Hon. J. G. FOWLER and the Hon. N. G. TAYLOR of Tennessee.

WESTPORT—The Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK.

COLUMBIANA—The Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, Gen. B. E. BRUCE.

EAST GRANBY—The Hon. H. K. W. WELCH, Col. A. P. FELMAN.

BRANFORD—The Hon. JAMES W. NYE.

SOUTH COVENTRY—Dr. W. C. DOANE, the Rev. JOHN M. MORRIS.

NEW-HAVEN—PATRICK CORBETT, esq.

THOMPSONVILLE—Col. W. M. GROSVENOR, JOHN R. BECK, esq.

GLASTENBURY—The Hon. HORACE MAYNARD.

MIDDLETOWN—The Hon. W. B. STOKES.

BROOKLYN—Gen. S. L. WOODFORD, the Hon. H. M. CLEVELAND.

DURHAM—Col. Walter Harriman.

PLYMOUTH—Col. WM. B. WOOSTER.

WOLCOTTVILLE—L. E. PECK, esq.

BROAD BROOK—L. E. STANTON, esq.

##### Letter from F. T. Barnum.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I am no politician and never desire to be, but I am loyal to my country and her glorious institutions; hence I work zealously for the cause of Liberty and Equal Rights, and consequently I detect treason in every guise. The Copperhead papers of this State have published, and The New-York Express of this evening has copied, a statement that I have expressed doubts of the success of the Union Republican ticket in Connecticut, on Monday next. This is utterly false! Neither the Union party in this State nor myself have for a moment doubted that GENERAL HAWLEY will be triumphantly elected Governor of Connecticut, and that the loyal party will carry the State as effectually as it has done ever since the Copperhead leaders—Tom Seymour, Tomoy, Eaton & Co.—denounced President Lincoln for calling out volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, discouraged enlistments, declared the war a failure, rejoiced over Rebel victories, and endeavored to prevent our soldiers from voting. These leaders and their party are as rank Secessionists to-day as Jeff Davis ever was, and they cannot bookbind the loyal voters of Connecticut. I have just been assured by one of the Union State Committees that, after canvassing the State, they have every reason to believe that the Union State ticket will be elected by a majority of several thousands, and that the Legislature will be largely Union. The Copperheads are working desperately, trying to get out a platform of "peace" to cheat us by fraudulent votes; but the "old army" is well known hereabouts, and is sharply watched. All that the Union party has to do is to turn out and vote for a man, "rain or shine," and the Copperheads will receive a second New-Hampshire thrashing.

Truly yours,  
F. T. BARNUM.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 29, 1866.

##### Save Us From Our Friends.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The New-York Times is—so it prints—arrogant that the Union party of Connecticut should succeed.

The evidence of its anxiety is made known to its readers here by three articles in editorial costume, all of which imply, if they do not directly say, that if the Republicans and their party are elected, after the next will be coming to their selection of a candidate who is too radical for Conservatives, and too honest to betray his principles or his friends.

We suppose the free, independent Republican voters of Connecticut are not so easily gratified for such a hearing and unqualified support from The Times.

But we may as well tell the truth, and say that such dissolving transparencies as that paper is treating us to, are easily understood and do not trouble us in the least.

Our standard-bearer is a good man, a good soldier, and brought home from the war courage enough to stand up before the world and assert his manhood, and stick by his principles through all this inundation of lies and calumny.

After Gen. Hawley's nomination, then the deluge—and such a deluge! Lies in quality and quantity, uttered in the desperation of despair, and with all the assurance of the Devil's advocate. The deluge is not in New-York, Connecticut or in both places at once, the true men will work all the more with a will to keep our record clear.

Southington, Conn., March 29, 1866.

##### New-York Town Elections.

ORANGE.

The new Board of Supervisors stands Republicans 8, Democrats 15, and the Board stood 17 Republicans, 10 Democrats, 10. The election of the City of Newburgh added four members to the Board. Of the four thus added, three are Republicans and one Democrat.

BROOME.

The elections in Broome County have resulted in the complete success of the Union ticket in thirteen towns, leaving only two for the Democrats, which is a Union gain of one over last year. The Democratic Supervisors are elected by Conklin and, probably, Sanford, but even in Conklin the entire Union ticket, with the exception of the Supervisor, was chosen.

##### Binghamton Town Election—Significant Union Victory—Indorsement of Gen. Grant for President in 1868.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Union Republican ticket was elected in Binghamton yesterday by majorities ranging from 481 to 448. The majority for Francis T. Sewell, Republican Supervisor, was 457. This is over 100 majority more than any Union Republican has ever received for Supervisor in the town.

This Union victory is significant for several reasons. When the Union party nominated their candidates they passed a resolution unanimously in favor of Gen. Grant as the Union candidate for President in 1868. The Copperheads then headed their ticket with their strongest and best man—they called their ticket "the Andrew Johnson Ticket," and put two Republicans in it, one of whom was a one-armed Union soldier! But he declined to run on a Copperhead ticket, by whatever name it was called. The other Republican on the ticket declared he did not followship with them, and the Union men then put him on their tickets and elected him.

The election was spirited and a large vote was polled.

You may set our triumph down as a clean victory for the Union and equal rights, and against disunion from whatever quarter it may come.

Binghamton, March 28, 1866.